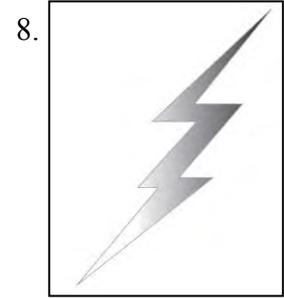


CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

- The motto *Labor omnia vincit* best reflects the actions of a Latin student who
 - sleeps in class
 - always does his work
 - misses many days of school
 - is friendly to the teacher
- In the abbreviation *a.m.*, the letter *a* stands for the Latin word
 - aut*
 - ad*
 - ab*
 - ante*
- Which Roman god rules the Underworld?
 - Neptune
 - Mars
 - Pluto
 - Apollo
- In which room of a *vīlla* would Romans usually entertain friends at dinner?
 - ātrium*
 - cubiculum*
 - lātrīna*
 - trīclīnium*
- What was the religious, economic, political, and social center of ancient Rome?
 - Forum Rōmānum*
 - Colossēum*
 - Via Appia*
 - Circus Maximus*
- To which question would “*Bene!*” be an appropriate answer?
 - Quid agis?*
 - Quid est nōmen tibi?*
 - Quis est?*
 - Quis es?*
- The man’s *per annum* income was enough to meet his needs.
 - daily
 - weekly
 - monthly
 - yearly
- Which deity’s symbol is shown in the picture?
 - Venus
 - Cupid
 - Jupiter
 - Minerva
- The long snout and watchful eyes of the creature made it appear lupine.
 - cat-like
 - goose-like
 - wolf-like
 - cow-like
- Britannia* is on the map in the area numbered
 - 1
 - 3
 - 4
 - 8
- What number on the map shows the location of *Hispania*?
 - 2
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
- The youth left home in search of pecuniary rewards.
 - education
 - money
 - freedom
 - adventure



ITEMS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

HAVE YOU SEEN MY STYLUS?

- Iūlia, fēmina Rōmāna, sōla in tablīnō stat.*
 - was standing
 - to stand
 - stands
 - were standing
- “Ubi est novus stilus meus?” *Iūlia* rogat.
 - Why
 - What
 - Who
 - Where
- “Estne stilus meus in ātriō?”
 - It is my stylus
 - Is my stylus
 - My stylus was
 - Was it my stylus
- In *ātriō* *nōn est stilus*.
 - by the stylus
 - of the stylus
 - with the stylus
 - the stylus
- “*Hodiē ego eram in trīclīniō.*”
 - was
 - were
 - am
 - are
- Iūlia per vīllam ambulat.*
 - through the house
 - around the house
 - behind the house
 - out of the house
- Iūlia trēs lectōs et mēnsam in trīclīniō spectat.*
 - one
 - three
 - six
 - nine
- “*Sed stilum in trīclīniō nōn tenēbam.*”
 - he is not holding
 - don’t hold
 - I was not holding
 - to not hold
- Iūlia ad hortum festīnat quod circumspectāre temptat.*
 - are looking around
 - were looking around
 - to look around
 - was looking around
- Sed hortus *vīllae* est magnus.
 - of the house
 - the house
 - by the house
 - from the house
- Iūlia duōs servōs ē culinā vocat.*
 - to the kitchen
 - out of the kitchen
 - in the kitchen
 - around the kitchen

24. “Circumspectāte hortum!” exclāmat. A) To look around B) I look around C) We look around D) Look around
25. “Vōsne vidētis novum stilum meum in hortō?” A) Do they see B) Do you see C) Does she see D) Do we see
26. Servī magnum hortum tardē circumspectant. A) slow down B) slowness C) slowly D) to be slow
27. “Quid tenētis?” Iūlia rogat. A) When B) Where C) Who D) What
28. Servī dominae parvum stilum dant. A) to their mistress B) with their mistress C) by their mistress D) from their mistress
29. “Stilus meus nōn est parvus sed magnus et pulcher,” Iūlia lacrimat. A) and B) because C) but D) or
30. “Nōs stilum tuum nōn vidēmus,” servī respondent. A) of your stylus B) from your stylus C) with your stylus D) your stylus

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A SPECIAL SEARCH

“Quaerite novum stilum meum!” domina clāmat. “Diem nātālem meum celebrābāmus ubi filius meus mihi stilum dedit. Erat dōnum. Stilum mihi dedit quod ego tam bene scrībere discēbam.”

Tum servus exclāmat, “Heri multae fēminae erant in theātrō. Portābāsne stilum tuum tēcum in theātrum?”

“Ita vērō,” domina respondet. “Ego cum amīcīs sedēbam. Ego eram laeta et stilum amīcīs meīs mōnstrābam. Fortasse stilus est in theātrō!”

Servī ad theātrum cum dominā festīnant. Domina sellam servīs mōnstrat et circumspectant. Servī stilum inveniunt et eum dominae dant.

“Grātiās vōbīs agō,” Iūlia dīcit. “Ego stilum meum ē vīllā numquam iterum portō!”

- 1 **Quaerite** = Look for
- 2 **dedit** = gave
- 3 **tam** = so; **discēbam** = was learning
- 4 **Heri** = Yesterday
- 5 **tēcum** = with you
- 6
- 7 **Fortasse** = Perhaps
- 8
- 9
- 10 **inveniunt** = find; **eum** = it
- 11
- 12 **Grātiās vōbīs agō** = I thank you
- 13 **numquam iterum** = never again

31. In line 1 (*Quaerite...clamat*), the woman Julia seems A) happy B) upset C) satisfied D) prepared
32. Who gave the stylus to the woman (lines 1-2)? A) an actor B) her husband C) a friend D) her son
33. What was the woman doing when she received the stylus (lines 1-2)? A) watching a play B) celebrating her birthday C) walking to the theater D) sitting with friends
34. Lines 1-2 (*Quaerite...dōnum*) indicate the woman valued the stylus because of A) the person who gave it B) the location in which it was found C) its previous owner D) its religious significance
35. In line 3, we understand that the woman received the stylus because she was learning A) to sing B) to recite a poem C) to write D) to run a business
36. Who was in the theater with Julia yesterday (lines 4-6)? A) friends B) her son C) slaves D) her husband
37. In lines 6-7, we learn that Julia was happy and that she A) showed the stylus to her friends B) wrote her son a congratulatory note C) rewarded her son with a stylus D) wrote to tell her friends
38. In lines 9-11, the stylus was found in A) the study B) the street C) the garden D) the theater
39. According to lines 12-13, what does the woman say she is never doing again? A) showing the stylus to others B) lending the stylus C) taking the stylus out of the house D) asking slaves to put the stylus away
40. This story suggests that, for this Roman family, the mother’s literacy was A) ridiculed B) praiseworthy C) ignored D) longstanding

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

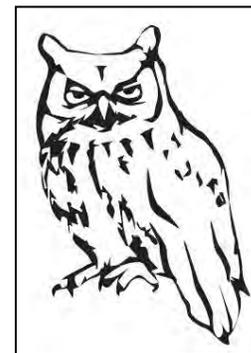
ITEMS 1-18 TELL A STORY.

1. In *villā magnā cum frātribus et sorōribus* habitō. A) toward my brothers and sisters B) by my brothers and sisters C) with my brothers and sisters D) for my brothers and sisters
2. Est silva prope *villam familiae nostrae*. A) to our family B) of our family C) by our family D) from our family
3. Pater meus est _____ et in agrīs cotīdiē labōrat. A) agricola B) agricolae C) agricolam D) agricolā
4. Sunt quattuor puerī et duae puellae in familiā meā. Quot liberī sunt in familiā meā? A) quīnque B) sex C) octō D) decem
5. Crās omnēs liberī ad urbem _____ et magistrum vidēbunt. A) ambulāvērunt B) ambulābant C) ambulāre D) ambulābunt
6. Magister semper exclāmābat, “Salvēte, discipulī! Sedēte! Nōlīte surgere!” A) Stand up now B) Stand up quickly C) Do not stand up D) Please stand up
7. Magister _____ librōs habēbat. A) multī B) multōs C) multās D) multō
8. Sed hodiē *puerī puellaeque* librōs nōn legunt. A) neither the boys nor the girls B) either the boys or the girls C) not only the boys but also the girls D) the boys and the girls
9. Discipulī bonī stilīs in tabellis scrībunt. A) for styluses B) of styluses C) with styluses D) the styluses
10. Magister, quī in sellā sedet, discipulōs semper spectat. A) always B) often C) never D) sometimes
11. Mārcus nōn scrībit, et magister clāmat, “Nunc scrībe, _____!” A) Mārcī B) Mārcō C) Mārcus D) Mārce
12. Amīcus Mārcō stilum dat. A) to Marcus B) of Marcus C) from Marcus D) by Marcus
13. Nunc omnēs discipulī magnā cum cūrā scrībunt. A) for great care B) by great care C) with great care D) of great care
14. Magister discipulīs nūntiat, “Ego laetus sum. Vōs estis discipulī bonī!” A) He B) You C) We D) They
15. Magister erat poēta. A) was B) were C) is D) will be
16. Discipulī verba poētārum Rōmānōrum saepe memoriā tenent. A) create B) offer C) remember D) respect
17. Quis est poēta optimus? A) What B) When C) Where D) Who
18. Omnēs Rōmānī Vergilium amāre dēbent. A) we love B) to love C) they love D) he loves

ITEMS 19-30 CONCERN LATIN IN USE, CULTURE, AND CIVILIZATION.

19. Which Roman deity’s symbol is shown in the picture? A) Juno B) Minerva C) Diana D) Venus
20. What is the name of the great, domed temple in Rome dedicated to all the gods? A) Circus Maximus B) Pantheon C) Campus Martius D) Palatine
21. In which room of a Roman house might you find the *larārium* and the *impluvium*? A) *trīclīnium* B) *cubiculum* C) *ātrium* D) *culīna*
22. *Transmission*, *missile*, and *emit* are all English derivatives of the Latin verb that means to A) remain B) move C) warn D) send
23. The abbreviation *i.e.* stands for the Latin words *id est* and is best translated A) that is B) for example C) therefore D) and the rest

19.



24. Which of the following places was NOT located on the Italian peninsula? A) *Pompeii* B) *Brundisium* C) *Troia* D) *Ōstia*
25. Which Roman god is often represented by a statue of a long-haired youth with a lyre or a bow and a quiver of arrows? A) Apollo B) Mars C) Mercury D) Vulcan
26. The Latin words *Novus ordō seclōrum*, found on a U.S. dollar bill, may be translated A) Out of many one B) New order of the ages C) He has favored our beginnings D) In God we trust
27. How is the year 1976 expressed in Roman numerals? A) MCMLXXVI B) MMLX C) MCMVI D) MMXII
28. If a Latin student answers, “*Adsum*,” what does the teacher understand? A) everyone is ready B) someone is sick C) the student is late D) the student is present
29. *Iēntāculum*, *prandium*, and *cēna* are Latin words that refer to A) a woman’s clothes B) architecture C) meals D) rooms of a house
30. According to Roman history, Romulus, Numa, Tullus Hostilius, and Tarquinius Priscus were A) consuls B) emperors C) generals D) kings

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

CINCINNATUS
A Roman hero retires.

Ōlim erat Rōmānus clārus, Cincinnātus nōmine. <u>Fuerat</u> dux magnus in bellō,	1	Fuerat = He had been
sed <u>posteā</u> erat agricola et cum dīligentiā agrōs cūrābat. Ēheu! Hostēs <u>ferōcēs</u> ad	2	posteā = afterwards; ferōcēs = fierce
urbem Rōmam iter faciēbant. Omnēs Rōmānī erant terrītī, et senātōrēs nūntiōs	3	
ad Cincinnātum mīsērunt. Nūntiī ad vīllam <u>eius</u> advēnērunt, sed Cincinnātus nōn	4	eius = his
cupīvit nūntiōs salūtāre quod <u>nōndum</u> togam gerēbat. <u>Postquam</u> togam induit	5	nōndum = not yet; Postquam = After
et nūntiōs salūtāvit, exclāmāvērunt, “Erisne dictātor noster? Dā Rōmānīs	6	
auxilium!” Cincinnātus cum nūntiīs ad urbem vēnit, et <u>proeliō</u> hostēs superāvit.	7	proeliō = in battle
Post victōriam senātōrēs <u>eum</u> rogāvērunt, “Remanēbisne <u>adhūc</u> dictātor?”	8	eum = him; adhūc = still
Cincinnātus dēclārāvit, “Minimē! Necesse est mihi ad vīllam meam <u>redīre</u> et	9	redīre = to return
agrōs meōs cūrāre. Valēte!” Tum Cincinnātus ad agrōs suōs redīvit.	10	

31. According to lines 1-2, Cincinnatus had been known for his A) wealth B) artistic ability C) military leadership D) wisdom
32. Which English word best describes Cincinnatus as a farmer (line 2)? A) reckless B) careful C) negligent D) cautious
33. In lines 2-3 (*Hostēs...faciēbant*), we learn that the enemy was A) approaching the city B) stealing crops C) collecting more troops D) preparing to make camp
34. According to lines 3-4 (*Omnēs...mīsērunt*), the senators sent messengers because everyone in Rome A) feared the attackers B) wanted to surrender C) was fleeing D) was praying to the gods
35. What was Cincinnatus’ reaction when the messengers arrived (lines 4-5)? A) He laughed. B) He continued to read a book. C) He asked for time to think. D) He didn’t want to greet them.
36. In lines 5-7 (*Postquam...auxilium*), the messengers A) asked for help B) helped Cincinnatus plow C) were disappointed D) arrived too late
37. After he won a victory over the attackers (lines 8-10), Cincinnatus did not want A) lots of money B) additional lands C) a triumphal parade D) a powerful position
38. In line 9, *mihi* is best translated A) by me B) for me C) with me D) from me
39. According to lines 9-10, Cincinnatus A) returned to farming B) ruled in Rome C) became a senator D) led the army
40. George Washington, the first U.S. president, is called the American Cincinnatus because he A) married a widow B) chopped down a cherry tree C) threw a coin across a river D) refused a third term as president

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Epistulae semper ad mātrem meam mittuntur. A) are sent B) will be sent C) were sent D) had been sent
2. Mīlitēs vehicula trāns _____ mōvērunt. A) pōns B) pontis C) pontem D) ponte
3. Necessē est discipulīs dīligentius studēre. A) very diligently B) so diligent C) most diligent D) more diligently
4. Incolae huius īnsulae hostēs dēvorant! A) these B) of this C) for this D) to these
5. Fīliī imperātōris fortiter in bellō pugnāvērunt. A) The brave sons of the general fought in the war.
B) The sons of the brave general fought in the war. C) The sons of the general fought bravely in the war.
D) The general fought bravely in the war with his sons.
6. Omnia ā nōbīs simul agentur. A) has been done B) must be done C) will be done D) had been done
7. Quibuscum ad lūdōs ībitis? A) With whom B) Whose C) To whom D) From whom
8. Pīrātae, _____, magnam nāvem capere volūt. A) virī scelestī B) virōs scelestōs C) virum scelestum D) virīs scelestīs
9. Apollō nymphae fugientī exclāmāvit, "Curre lentius!" A) about to flee B) they will flee C) fleeing D) she has fled
10. Aut discite aut discēdite! A) Both...and B) Either...or C) If only...then D) Whether...or
11. Placetne tibi hoc? A) Will you be allowed to do this? B) Is this necessary for you? C) Was this permitted to you?
D) Is this pleasing to you?
12. Herculēs duodecim labōrēs cōnfēcisse dīcitur. A) to be accomplished B) to have accomplished C) had accomplished
D) going to accomplish
13. Midās nūntiat sē cupere plūs aurī. A) that he turns himself to gold B) that he is able to have much gold
C) that he has enough gold D) that he desires more gold
14. Complete the sequence: *prīmus, secundus, tertius, _____*. A) *quārtus* B) *quīntus* C) *septimus* D) *decimus*
15. Pater meus est altior tuō! A) tallest of all B) taller than yours C) taller than all of you D) too tall
16. Magistra superba dīcit discipulōs omnia scītūrōs esse. A) know B) have known C) were known D) will know
17. Fēmina, _____ porcum dederam, cum eō per viās ambulāvit. A) quae B) quārum C) cui D) quam
18. The student exclaimed "*Tibi grātiās agō!*" as the Latin teacher handed him the gold medal. A) "I can't believe it!"
B) "You should be pleased!" C) "Thank you!" D) "I did it for you!"
19. Where would one find Charon, Proserpina, and the River Styx? A) Mt. Olympus B) Crete C) Troy D) the Underworld
20. Which sea is farthest to the EAST from Rome? A) Adriatic B) Aegean C) Black D) Tyrrhenian
21. Which of these famous people lived at the very end of the Roman Republic? A) Horatius and Cincinnatus
B) Antony and Cleopatra C) Nero and Hadrian D) Tullus Hostilius and Ancus Martius
22. Which hero was set adrift on the sea as an infant, grew up to slay a hideous monster, saved a princess chained to a rock,
and then turned his enemy to stone? A) Perseus B) Theseus C) Oedipus D) Jason
23. Ubi sum? Videō servum quī strigilem et unguentum in apodytērium portat. Mox in palaestrā mē exercēbō. Deinde in
frīgīdārium dēscendam! A) in forō B) in thermīs C) in basilicā D) in amphitheātrō
24. Which powerful god was the father of the heroes Hercules and Perseus, and of the deities Mars, Apollo, and Diana?
A) Pluto B) Jupiter C) Neptune D) Saturn
25. Who was known for leading a nearly-successful rebellion of slaves in Italy in 73-71 BC? A) Spartacus B) Julius Caesar
C) Tarquinius Superbus D) Hannibal

26. The English word *pejorative* derives from the Latin adjective meaning A) worse B) greater C) smaller D) more
27. As Pliny the Elder sailed toward Mt. Vesuvius, what did he reportedly exclaim in hopes that his courage would be rewarded? A) *Manus manum lavat!* B) *Ignōrantia lēgis nēminem excūsāt!* C) *Fortēs fortūna iuvat!* D) *Ab ōvō usque ad mālum!*
28. The common Latin abbreviation *N.B.* stands for A) Nullī Bovēs B) Nihil Bonī C) Nōbīscum Bibite D) Nōtā Bene

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A SURPRISING DISCUSSION BETWEEN GENERALS

The Roman Scipio and Carthaginian Hannibal meet in their old age.

Post Bellum Poenicum Secundum, sc̄r̄ptum est et Hannibalem et Sc̄ipiōnem simul forte esse in Syriā. Quamquam fuerant inimicī ācerimī, tamen eō tempore saepe familiāriter colloquēbantur. Renārrābant multa et mīra dē bellō et dē virtūtibus antiquīs. Ōlim Sc̄ipiō, cōgitāns dē victōriā suā Zamae, Hannibalem rogāvit, "Quis est optimus imperātor omnium?" Statim Hannibal respondit, "Alexander Magnus." Tum Sc̄ipiō rogāvit, "Quem pōnis in secundō locō?" "Pyrrhum, sine dubiō," respondit Hannibal. Ubi Sc̄ipiō tertium nōmen quaesīvit, Hannibal suum dīxit. Sc̄ipiō cum rīsū exclāmāvit, "Mehercule! Ego tē vīcī!" Hannibal placidē respondit, "Vērum est. Sed sī tē vīcissem, nōmen meum suprā etiam Alexandrī nōmen posuissem!"

- 1 **forte** = by chance
 2 **ācerimī** = very bitter
 3 **colloquēbantur** = they used to
 4 **Zamae** = at Zama | converse
 5
 6
 7
 8 **vīcissem** = I had defeated
 9 **posuissem** = I would have placed

Based on stories by Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, 35.14 and Appian, *History of Rome*, 10

29. We learn in lines 1-2 (*Post...Syriā*) that Hannibal and Scipio A) fought their last battle in Syria B) had agreed to meet in Syria C) were both born in Syria many years before D) happened to be in Syria at the same time
30. *Quamquam* (line 2) is best translated A) Whichever B) However C) Although D) Still
31. According to lines 2-3, what is the relationship between the two men? A) They were still bitter enemies and often insulted each other. B) Despite being former enemies, they found they had a lot to discuss. C) They were unfriendly to each other, speaking only when necessary. D) While they lived in the same town, they only spoke through messengers.
32. In line 3, what are the two men discussing? A) the very beautiful landscape of Asia B) many of their fallen comrades C) things they missed from their homelands D) many aspects of war and courage
33. In line 4, what is the best translation of *suā*? A) her B) himself C) their D) his own
34. What does Scipio ask Hannibal in lines 4-5? A) Who is the best general of all? B) What was the greatest victory of all? C) Who had the bravest army of all? D) Which of their native lands is the most powerful?
35. In lines 5-6, what does Scipio do upon hearing Hannibal's answer? A) nods silently B) moves to a new location C) asks about the second position D) offers his conflicting opinion
36. What does Hannibal give as his answer in lines 6-7 (*Ubi...dīxit*)? A) Scipio himself B) an unknown name C) his own name D) his father's name
37. Why does this answer surprise Scipio? A) Scipio was amazed Hannibal would give any credit to him. B) Scipio expected that his own name would be placed before that of Hannibal. C) Scipio didn't recognize the unfamiliar name. D) Scipio didn't understand why Hannibal repeated the question.
38. Which noun is NOT in the same case as the others? A) *victōriā* (line 4) B) *Sc̄ipiō* (line 5) C) *dubiō* (line 6) D) *rīsū* (line 7)
39. According to line 8, how does Hannibal react when Scipio shouts "*Ego tē vīcī!*" A) with anger B) with confusion C) calmly D) triumphantly
40. What is Hannibal's general point in the last sentence (*Sed...posuissem*)? A) If Hannibal had defeated Scipio, then Hannibal would consider himself above Alexander. B) If Scipio had been defeated, Hannibal would be second only to Alexander. C) If Hannibal had had the chance, he could have beaten Alexander himself. D) If Scipio had lost, Scipio's name would not even be on the list.

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

QUESTIONS 1-20 TELL FOUR SHORT STORIES ABOUT ANCIENT ROMAN HEROES.

CLOELIA: *The Etruscan king Porsenna has taken Roman hostages.*

1. Rēx Porsenna Rōmānōs in castra dūcere voluit, et inter eōs erat Cloelia. A) brought B) did not want C) preferred D) wanted
2. Equō captō, Cloelia, fēmina magnae virtūtis, effūgit. A) of great courage B) by great courage C) because of her great courage D) for great courage
3. Trāns flūmen Tiberim natandō, Cloelia ad urbem Rōmam advēnit. A) by swimming B) in order to swim C) she must swim D) I swam
4. Porsenna Rōmānīs imperāvit _____ Cloeliam redderent. A) ad B) tam C) in D) ut
5. Cloelia ad rēgem Porsennam libenter rediit nē aliī Rōmānī necārentur. A) not by killing other Romans B) so that the Romans might not kill others C) so that other Romans might not be killed D) to kill other Romans
6. Porsenna, virtūtem Cloeliae admīrāns, rogāvit num Cloelia ē castrīs exīre vellet. A) where B) whether C) who D) why

MUCIUS SCAEVOLA: *A mistake and a show of boldness*

7. Cum rēx Porsenna urbem Rōmam oppugnāret, Mūcius in castra Porsennae intrāvit. A) is attacking B) had attacked C) was attacking D) should attack
8. Mūcius ad rēgem necandum castra circumspēctāvit. A) after killing the king B) because he killed the king C) killing the king D) to kill the king
9. Mūcius putāvit sē rēgem necāvisse. Vir autem erat scrība, nōn rēx! A) had killed B) is killing C) was killing D) would kill
10. Scrībā necātō, rēx clāmāvit, "Hic igne pūniendus est!" A) This man must be punished with fire! B) I will punish this man with fire! C) Punish this man with fire! D) This man has been punished with fire!
11. Mūcius, ad ignem ductus, erat _____ audāx ut dextram manum suam in flammās pōneret! A) nē B) tam C) tot D) sī

HORATIUS COCLES: *A spirited defense*

12. Cum hostēs urbem Rōmam oppugnārent, Horātius in pontem prōgressus est. A) advanced B) had advanced C) to advance D) will advance
13. In ponte sōlus stāns Horātius urbem Rōmam dēfendit. A) about to stand B) having stood C) must stand D) while standing
14. Horātius mīlitibus Rōmānīs exclāmāvit, "Pōns dēleātur!" A) He destroyed the bridge! B) I will destroy the bridge! C) Let the bridge be destroyed! D) The bridge is destroyed!
15. Ponte frāctō, Horātius armātus in flūmen dēsilit. A) About to break the bridge B) Break the bridge C) By breaking the bridge D) With the bridge having been broken

CINCINNATUS: *A senator-turned-farmer saves Rome.*

16. Urbs Rōma erat maximō in perīculō. A) in great danger B) in greater danger C) in rather great danger D) in very great danger
17. Intereā Cincinnātus, quī ōlim cōsul fuerat, in agrīs quam _____ labōrābat. A) dīligentēs B) dīligentior C) dīligentius D) dīligentissimē
18. Senātōrēs Cincinnātum rogāvērunt ut urbem servāret. A) and the city would be saved B) if only we could save the city C) when he saved the city D) to save the city
19. Cincinnātus prōmīsīt sē urbem servātūrum esse. A) is saving B) had saved C) saved D) would save
20. Rōmā servātā, Cincinnātus dīxit sē redīre ad agrōs velle. A) he B) that one C) they D) it

QUESTIONS 21-31 CONCERN LATIN IN USE, CULTURE, AND CIVILIZATION.

21. How should a man apologize after spilling a cup of coffee on his friend's computer? A) *Mē paenitet* B) *Et cētera*
C) *Plaudite omnēs* D) *Ut bene scīs*
22. During which ceremony would a Roman be warned that he was only a man, not a god? A) a wedding
B) a sacrifice C) a manumission D) a triumph
23. The announcement directed people to move to the nearest place of *egress*. A) entrance B) exit C) assembly D) safety
24. Befriending a popular kid but losing your other friends in the process could be described as A) a Pyrrhic victory
B) *in loco parentis* C) a Herculean task D) *deus ex machina*
25. The first day of a Roman month was known as A) *ante diem* B) *Īdūs* C) *Kalendae* D) *prīdiē*
26. Where on the map is Mt. Etna located? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
27. Quis sum? Apollō mē amāvit sed ego Apollinem nōn amāvī. Pater meus mē in arborem convertit. A) Ariadnē B) Daphnē C) Diāna D) Galatēa
28. Quis sum? Uxor Augustī eram et dea facta sum. A) Cornēlia B) Līvia C) Lāvīnia D) Lucrētia
29. Quī sumus? Deōs in nostram domum accēpimus. Cum mortuī essēmus, nōs in arborēs conversī sumus. A) Baucis et Philēmōn B) Dīdō et Aenēās C) Orpheus et Eurydicē D) Pȳramus et Thisbē
30. Quis sum? Pecūniam maximē amābam. Dōnum accēpī: omnia quae tangēbam in aurum convertēbantur. A) Oedipus B) Eurystheus C) Menelāus D) Midās
31. Quis sum? Rēgīna Aegyptiōrum eram. Iūlius Caesar et Mārcus Antōnius mē amābant. A) Boudicca B) Cleopatra C) Dīdō D) Hīppolyta



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A MAN'S BEST FRIEND

How a dog showed amazing loyalty to its master

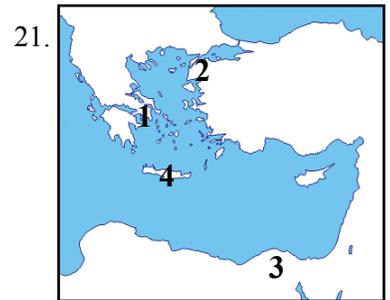
Saepe canēs virōs, quī scelera commīsērunt, ostendunt. Dīcitur quendam dominum nocte necātum esse, quī sēcum canem habēret. Corpus dominī mortuī inhumātum in viā iacēbat, et aderat spectantium turba. Adstāns canis dominum dolēbat. Ille quī dominum necāverat ad illam turbam adstantium forte accessit, et posteā, velut lacrimāns, ad fūnus appropinquābat. Tum canis scelestum virum cōspexit et irātus factus est. Cum scelestum virum dentibus apprehendisset, eum dīligerter tenuit. Cane carmen miserābile canente, omnēs in lacrimās conversī sunt. Ergō canis clāra indicia dedit, quod sōlum ūnum virum ē plūrimīs tenuit nec dīmīsīt.

Adapted from the *Aberdeen Bestiary*, Folio 18r/v-19r/v

- 1
2 **inhumātum** = unburied
3
4 **adstantium** = of bystanders; **velut** =
5 **fūnus** = funeral as if
6
7 **canente** = howling
8 **indicia** = evidence; **dīmīsīt** = let go

32. In line 1, we learn that dogs often A) act as if they are guilty B) bite those who wish to punish them C) commit crimes
D) indicate guilty men
33. According to lines 1-2, what do we learn about the dog? A) His master killed him. B) He was killed by accident.
C) He killed his master. D) He witnessed the murder.
34. In lines 2-3 we learn that the crowd was looking at A) a group of spectators B) a mistreated animal C) an unburied body
D) the murderer himself
35. According to line 3, how did the dog demonstrate his loyalty to his master? A) He carefully guarded his master.
B) He ran to get help. C) He stood nearby and grieved. D) He viciously attacked everyone around him.
36. What Latin phrase from lines 3-5 indicates to us that the murderer was only pretending to be upset?
A) *Ille quī dominum necāverat* B) *ad illam turbam...forte accessit* C) *velut lacrimāns* D) *ad fūnus appropinquāvit*
37. What is the best translation of *factus est* in line 6? A) it becomes B) he made C) he became D) it has been done
38. What is the best translation of *apprehendisset* (line 6)? A) he seizes B) he was seizing C) he has seized
D) he had seized
39. In line 7, we learn that A) the dog dies B) the crowd weeps C) the crowd fears the murderer D) the murderer escapes
40. According to lines 7-8, how did the dog's action prove the murderer's guilt? The dog A) killed the murderer.
B) restrained the murderer. C) ran in circles around the murderer. D) lay down in front of the murderer.

1. Thēseus Athēnīs ad Crētam profectus est. A) to Athens B) at Athens C) from Athens D) of Athens
2. Velut Boreās folia propellit, liberī dispersī sunt. A) Because B) Just as C) Finally D) Moreover
3. Nē mē sententiam meam rogēs! A) Why ask B) You didn't ask C) You may ask D) Do not ask
4. Regredī domum nōbīs est difficillimum. A) difficult B) more difficult C) rather difficult D) very difficult
5. Ōra mīlitum fugientium vidēre nōn potuimus. A) of the fleeing soldiers B) for the fleeing soldiers C) by the fleeing soldiers D) with the fleeing soldiers
6. Psychē lucernam sustulit quō melius Cupīdinem aspiceret. A) she was about to look at B) she ought to look at C) she might look at D) she had looked at
7. Quidquid crās fiet, tē semper amābō. A) Whatever B) Something C) Everything D) A certain thing
8. Ecce Daphnē manibus elāpsa Apollinis! A) was escaping B) to escape C) having escaped D) about to escape
9. Gemellus hoc sepulchrum dis mānibus cōsecrāvit. A) before the shades of the dead B) from the shades of the dead C) to the shades of the dead D) of the shades of the dead
10. Narcissus could not stop looking at himself in the pool of water. A) eum B) sē C) ipsum D) illum
11. Creūsā perditā, Aenēās miserābiliter plōrāvit. A) By losing Creusa B) Since Creusa had been lost C) In order to lose Creusa D) Creusa was going to lose
12. Utinam tēcum loquī possem! A) If only I were able to speak with you! B) Let me speak with you! C) I should have been able to speak with you! D) I wish that I had never spoken with you!
13. Ubi auxilium petendum est? A) to seek B) seeking C) sought D) to be sought
14. Verbīs audītīs, excessere omnēs. A) all depart B) all were departing C) all departed D) all had departed
15. Nāvēs repertum nōs vēnimus. A) about to find the ships B) to find the ships C) with the ships found D) having found the ships
16. Iuppiter praedīxit Rōmam omnēs terrās rēctūram esse. A) was ruling B) could rule C) had ruled D) would rule
17. Fās est deōs laudāre! A) It is convenient B) It is right C) It is necessary D) It is said
18. Num Icarus monitūs patris audīvit? A) Will Icarus listen to the warnings of his father? B) Icarus didn't listen to the warnings of his father, did he? C) Icarus listened to the warnings of his father, didn't he? D) Should Icarus listen to the warnings of his father?
19. Sunt mihi septem nāvēs in portū. A) I have B) I can C) I want D) I buy
20. Most of the territory of Antarctica is classified as *terra nullius*, which means A) no land B) unknown land C) no one in the land D) no one's land
21. The city of Troy is on the map in the area numbered A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
22. The Latin phrase *cūrā ut valeās*, often used in the closing of a letter, encourages the reader to A) write back B) remain calm C) inform others D) stay well
23. Identify the figure of speech in this sentence: *Aenēās Troiānōs haud perīculī ignārōs dūxit*. A) litotes B) oxymoron C) metaphor D) hendiadys
24. What Latin phrase is used to show that you accept the information to be true because the source is an unquestioned authority? A) *summum bonum* B) *ipse dixit* C) *ex post facto* D) *in extremis*
25. Plautus and Terence are known for writing A) comedy B) tragedy C) philosophy D) history
26. To which Roman emperor did Maecenas and Agrippa serve as cultural and military advisors? A) Augustus B) Caligula C) Claudius D) Nero



27. The English words *independent*, *pendulum*, and *suspend* all come from the Latin word meaning to A) fold B) hang C) lift D) excite
28. What Greek goddess fell in love with the handsome Adonis, who was killed by a boar sent by a jealous Ares? A) Hera B) Athena C) Demeter D) Aphrodite

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

DIVINE GUIDANCE

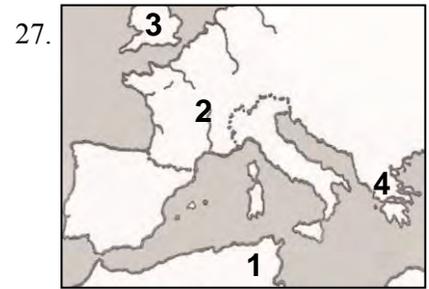
Apollo encourages Augustus before the Battle of Actium.

Mox ait "ō Longā mundī servātor ab Albā,	1	
Auguste, Hectoreīs cognite maior avīs,	2	
vince marī: iam terra tua est: tibi <u>mīlitat arcus</u>	3	mīlitat = serves; arcus = bow
et favet ex umerīs hoc onus omne meīs.	4	
Solve metū patriam, quae nunc tē <u>vindice frēta</u>	5	tē vindice frēta = relying on you as a protector
imposuit <u>prōrae</u> pūblica vōta tuae.	6	prōrae = prow (of a boat)
Tempus adest, committe <u>ratēs!</u> Ego, <u>temporis auctor</u> ,	7	ratēs = ships; temporis auctor = approver of the opportunity
dūcam <u>laurigerā Iūlia</u> rostra manū."	8	laurigerā = laurel-bearing; Iūlia = Julian
Dīxerat, et <u>pharetrae</u> pondus <u>cōnsūmit</u> in arcūs:	9	pharetrae = of his quiver; cōnsūmit = took
proxima post arcūs Caesaris <u>hasta</u> fuit.	10	hasta = spear
Vincit Rōma fidē Phoebī: dat fēmina poenās:	11	
sceptra per Iōniās fracta vehuntur aquās.	12	
At pater <u>Iđaliō</u> mīrātur Caesar ab <u>astrō</u> :	13	Iđaliō...astrō = comet (a symbol of Julius Caesar)
"Sum deus; est nostrī sanguinis ista fidēs."	14	
Propertius, <i>Elegiae</i> IV.6.37-42, 53-60		

29. In line 1, Augustus is described as the A) citizen of the world B) ruler of the world C) destroyer of the world D) savior of the world
30. What is the best translation of *maior avīs* (line 2)? A) great ancestor B) oldest ancestor C) great because of his ancestors D) greater than his ancestors
31. Based upon your knowledge of ancient literature, the adjective *Hectoreīs* (line 2) links Augustus to the ancient A) Trojans B) Etruscans C) Romans D) Greeks
32. According to line 3 (*vince...est*), Apollo encourages Augustus to be victorious on the sea because A) things are not going well in battle B) Augustus is losing the respect of the Romans C) Augustus is already in control of the land D) Antony and Cleopatra have a much smaller fleet
33. According to lines 3-4 (*tibi...meīs*), Apollo says that his weapons A) are to be feared B) support Augustus C) can only do so much D) are made from laurel wood
34. What is the scansion of the first four feet of line 5? A) DS DS B) DD SS C) DD SD D) DS DD
35. What is the best translation of *metū* (line 5)? A) from fear B) because of fear C) by fear D) for fear
36. According to line 7, Apollo says that A) the enemy are more determined B) now is the time to strike C) Augustus needs this victory to secure his rule D) there is a storm on the sea
37. In lines 9-10, we learn that A) August must be held back by Apollo B) the Romans give up all hope of victory C) Augustus' spear is hurled after Apollo shoots his arrows D) Augustus refuses to fight with spears
38. Based upon your knowledge of Roman history, to whom does *fēmina* (line 11) refer? A) Cleopatra B) Roma C) Dido D) Livia
39. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 12? A) chiasmus B) synchysis C) antithesis D) simile
40. At the end of the passage, the emphasis shifts from the power of Apollo to the glory of Julius Caesar, who declares that this victory A) is the first of many to come B) has been hard fought C) will be memorable to the Romans D) is proof of his divinity and divine family

1. Aenēās Carthāgine profectus ad Italiam nāvīgābat. A) to Carthage B) at Carthage C) near Carthage D) from Carthage
2. Victōria ostendat uter exercitus bellō sit melior. A) every army B) why the army C) any army D) which army
3. Erant plūrima cōnsilia dē occupandō ponte. A) from the seized bridge B) concerning seizing the bridge C) concerning the bridge which was seized D) for the purpose of seizing the bridge
4. Nūllus dux in illā urbe fuit dignus laude. A) had such great praise B) was praised because of dignity C) was worthy of praise D) praised the worthy
5. Cum fulmen militēs terruisset, Periclēs eōs sēdāvit. A) Because lightning might frighten B) When lightning had frightened C) Whenever lightning frightens D) Although lightning frightens
6. Necessē est nōbīs cognōscere _____ exercitus Caesaris maneat _____ proficīscātur. A) nec...nec B) sīve...sīve C) aliī...aliī D) tam...quam
7. “Hoc est idem vīnum quod heri bibimus,” paterfamiliās dēclārāvit. A) the same wine that B) any other wine C) indeed another wine D) some kind of wine
8. Ducēs dīxērunt sēsē signum proelī datūrōs esse. A) has been given B) is given C) would give D) will be given
9. Trīstis morte uxōris Orpheus lacrimāvit. A) than his wife’s death B) because of his wife’s death C) after the death of his wife D) with his wife dead
10. Augustus et Agrippa nātī esse eōdem annō putantur. A) to have been born B) to be born C) born D) will be born
11. Nē Cerberus quidem Herculem vī superāre poterat. A) Not even B) Let not a certain C) Why not D) No one indeed
12. Cum adulescens causam dīceret, amīcī ad eum dēfendendum convēnērunt. A) he must be defended B) to defend him C) at his defense D) defending against him
13. Līberī ē somnō vōcibus irātissimōrum excitātī sunt. A) by very angry voices B) of the very angry voices C) by the voices of very angry men D) with very much anger in their voices
14. Tam malae memoriae sum ut frequenter nōmina amīcōrum oblīvīscar. A) There are so many bad memories B) I am mindful of such bad things C) I have such a bad memory D) I am remembered for such bad things
15. Verbīs scrīptīs, Antōnius ōrātiōnem in Forō dē Caesare mortuō habuit. A) After words had been written B) For words to be written C) While writing words D) Since words will be written
16. Nisi memoriam tuam exerceās, ea dīminuātur. A) would be diminished B) is never diminished C) must be diminished D) has been diminished
17. Nē quid novī fiat contrā exempla atque īnstitūta maiōrum. A) Let not anything new be done B) Let something new happen C) What new thing will be done D) Who would do anything new
18. Augustus plūs amābātur quam Tiberius. A) how B) which C) as D) than
19. Caesar praesidiō equitibus legiōnem V praemīsīt. A) because of the cavalry’s guard B) by means of the guard and cavalry C) as a guard for the cavalry D) having guarded the cavalry
20. Identify the figure of speech in the sentence, “*Tū quidem, Cicerō, ut homō vīxistī, ut ōrātor dīxistī, ut philosophus scrīpsistī.*” A) tricolon B) chiasmus C) litotes D) interlocking word order
21. A Roman would be given a *bullā* to hang around his neck to ward off evil spirits when he A) received his name B) entered adulthood C) joined the army D) married
22. Who wrote sixteen books of letters to his dear friend Atticus, whom he loved as much as he loved his brother Quintus? A) Caesar B) Cicero C) Pompey D) Octavian
23. Valdē mē paenitet. A) I am especially angry. B) I am very sorry. C) I am almost strong enough. D) I cry a lot.
24. What mythological women spun, measured, and cut the thread of life? A) Furies B) Graces C) Muses D) Fates
25. The *paucity* of evidence affected the outcome of the trial. A) abundance B) lack C) weight D) mediocrity
26. The impersonal verbs *ningit*, *tonat*, *grandinat* and *fulgurat* all relate to A) hostile conversation B) fierce competitions C) bad weather D) sordid business

27. To which location on the map would a Roman travel to seek divine prophecy from the Pythia at the famous oracle of Apollo? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
28. Who am I? My triumphal arch in the Roman Forum commemorates my sack of Jerusalem in AD 70. I also supervised the opening of the Colosseum in AD 80. A) Augustus B) Nero C) Titus D) Hadrian
29. The Latin inscription “*Quī legis hunc titulum, mortālem tē esse mementō*” would most likely be found on a A) mile marker B) military standard C) tombstone D) gold coin
30. What advice should be given to a person speaking disrespectfully of a deceased relative? A) *cedant arma togae* B) *nil nisi bonum de mortuis* C) *cum grano salis* D) *de gustibus non disputandum est*



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THREE FINAL WARNINGS
Omens of Caesar's Death

Scrībitur in chronicīs quod annō XXII ab urbe conditā populus Rōmānus columnam marmoream in Forō Rōmānō statuit. Post multōs annōs ante columnam populus imāginem Iūlii Caesaris fēcit et super caput eius nōmen Iūlii scrīpsit, quod in honōre ipsius factum est. Postea ipse Iūlius Caesar tria signa dē morte accēpit; centēsimo enim diē ante mortem suam fulmen cecidit ante imāginem in Forō et in nōmine superscrīptō litteram p̄imam dēlēvit. Nocte vērō praecedente diem mortis suae, fenestrae cubiculī cum tantō sonitū et impetū dīvinō apertae sunt ut domum collāpsūram putāret. Eādem vērō diē mortis suae cum ad Capitōlium īret, data est eī epistula dē morte suā imminētī, quam sī statim lēgisset, mortem ēvāsisset.

- 1 **quod** = that
2 **marmoream** = marble
3
4
5 **centēsimo** = hundredth
6
7
8
9
10

adapted from *Gesta Romanorum: De Morte* (97)

31. According to lines 1-2 (*Scrībitur...statuit*), in what year did the Roman people erect a column in the Roman Forum? A) 775 BC B) 732 BC C) 44 BC D) 22 BC
32. According to lines 2-4 (*Post...factum est*), how did the Romans honor Caesar? A) They built a triumphal arch for him. B) They buried him in the Forum. C) They erected a statue of him. D) They praised him with loud cheers.
33. In line 4, *ipsius* refers to A) the Romans B) the column C) the city D) Julius Caesar
34. What was the **first** omen, which happened on the hundredth day before Caesar's death (lines 5-7)? A) Caesar himself was almost struck by lightning. B) The first letter of Caesar's name was removed by a lightning bolt. C) Lightning struck three times to symbolize applause for Caesar. D) The marble column was completely destroyed by lightning.
35. In lines 7-9, what was the **second** omen? A) Caesar's house loudly collapsed. B) Shouting from the streets woke Caesar. C) Caesar's statue fell out of a window and was destroyed. D) The windows of Caesar's house burst open with noise.
36. In lines 8-9, *ut...putāret* indicates A) the purpose of Caesar's action B) the result that Caesar expected C) Caesar's command to his attendants D) the time of the incident
37. What word should be understood with *collāpsūram* (line 8)? A) sunt B) est C) esse D) erat
38. What is the best translation of *eī* (line 9)? A) they B) his C) to him D) by them
39. According to the **third** omen of the passage in lines 9-10 (*Eādem...ēvāsisset*), we learn that Caesar might have lived if he had A) avoided the senate house B) carried a dagger with his letters C) read the letter warning him of his assassination D) condemned many senators to death in a letter
40. Based on their descriptions, which omens would a Roman most likely have thought to be from the gods? A) first and second B) second and third C) first and third D) only the third

A DESPERATE FLIGHT

Trojans Helenor and Lycus encounter Turnus and the Latins.

Isque ubi sē Turnī media inter mīlia vīdit
 hinc aciēs atque hinc aciēs astāre Latīnās,
 ut fera, quae dēnsā vēnantum saepta corōnā
 contrā tēla furit sēsēque haud nescia mortī
 incit et saltū suprā vēnābula fertur,
 haud aliter iuvenis mediōs moritūrus in hostēs
 inruit et quā tēla videt dēnsissima tendit.
 At pedibus longē melior Lycus inter et hostēs
 inter et arma fugā mūrōs tenet, altaque certat
 prendere tēcta manū sociumque attingere dextrās.
 Quem Turnus pariter cursū tēlōque secūtus
increpat hīs victor: "Nostrāsne ēvādere, dēmēns,
 spērāstī tē posse manūs?" Simul arripit ipsum
 pendentem et magnā mūrī cum parte revellit:
 quālis ubi aut leporem aut candentī corpore cycnum
 sustulit alta petēns pedibus Iovis armiger uncīs...

Vergil, *Aeneid*, Book IX, lines 549-564

- 1 **Is** = Helenor; **mīlia** = *mīlia mīlitum*
 2
 3 **vēnantum** = *vēnantium*; **saepta** = fenced in
 4
 5 **suprā** = upon; **vēnābula** = spears
 6
 7 **tendit** = moves toward
 8
 9
 10 **tēcta** = top of the walls; **socium** = *sociōrum*
 11
 12 **increpat** = rebukes
 13
 14 **revellit** = pulls (him) back
 15
 16 **uncīs** = hooked

- In lines 1-2, Helenor is A) following Lycus B) leaving camp C) surrounded by the enemy D) rescued by Lycus
- The best translation of *ut* (line 3) is A) as B) that C) so that D) lest
- In line 3, *quae...corōnā* presents an image of A) a king holding a crown B) a circle of hunters C) worshipers in a temple D) farm animals grazing
- In line 4, *haud nescia* is an example of A) hysteron-proteron B) anastrophe C) zeugma D) litotes
- In line 5 (*saltū...fertur*) we learn that the animal A) dodges all the spears B) is frightened by the spears C) throws itself on the spears D) has claws like spears
- The best translation of *haud aliter* (line 6) is A) not otherwise B) in no other C) not any at all D) somewhat after
- The best translation of *quā* (line 7) is A) why B) with which C) by which D) where
- At the end of line 7, Helenor A) is taken prisoner B) rushes to certain death C) flees the battlefield D) rejoins his friend
- Line 8 describes Lycus as A) injured B) burdened C) swift D) scared
- Lines 9-10 (*alta...dextrās*) find Lycus struggling to A) seize his comrade's weapon B) touch his comrades' hands C) grasp his comrades' dangling rope D) leap from the wall to his comrades below
- In line 10, *-que* connects A) *prendere* and *atingere* B) *certat* and *atingere* C) *manū* and *socium* D) *socium* and *dextrās*
- Quem*, in line 11, refers to A) Lycus (line 8) B) mūrōs (line 9) C) manū (line 10) D) socium (line 10)
- In line 12, what needs to be understood with *hīs*? A) tēlīs B) manibus C) verbīs D) virīs
- To whom does *dēmēns* (line 12) refer? A) Turnus B) Helenor C) Lycus D) the Trojans
- In line 13, *spērāstī* is an alternative form for A) spērāverātis B) spērātis C) spērāvissē D) spērāvistī
- Lines 13-14 display Turnus' A) inflexibility B) skill with his weapons C) leadership over his troops D) physical strength
- One purpose of the simile in lines 15-16 is to compare Lycus to the _____ of the rabbit and swan. A) purity B) cleverness C) swiftness D) vulnerability
- A second purpose of the simile in lines 15-16 is to describe Turnus as A) an eagle B) a tiger C) a deer D) a bear
- The scansion for the first four feet of line 15 is A) DS DS B) DD SS C) SS DD D) DS DS
- Which phrase best describes both Helenor's and Lycus' situation throughout the passage? A) *ex cathedra* B) *in extremis* C) *pro tempore* D) *prima facie*

KING JUGURTHA IN BATTLE

Sallust describes the events at the beginning of the war with Jugurtha and his Numidians.

Eodem tempore Iugurtha, amissis amicis – quorum plerisque ipse necaverat, ceteri formidine pars ad Romanos, alii ad regem Bocchum profugerant – cum neque bellum geri sine administris posset, et novorum fidem in tanta perfidia veterum experiri periculosum duceret, varius incertusque agitabat. Neque illi res neque consilium aut quisquam hominum satis placebat. Itinera praefectosque in dies mutare, modo advorsum hostes, interdum in solitudinibus pergere, saepe in fuga ac post paulo in armis spem habere, dubitare virtuti an fidei popularium minus crederet; ita quocumque intenderat res adversae erant.

Sed inter eas moras repente sese Metellus cum exercitu ostendit. Numidae ab Iugurtha pro tempore parati instructique, dein proelium incipitur. Qua in parte rex pugnae affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, ceteri eius omnes milites primo congressu pulsae fugatique. Romani signorum et armorum aliquantio numero, hostium paucorum potiti; nam ferme Numidis in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt.

Sallust, *Bellum Iugurthinum*, LXXIV

- 1
- 2 **ceteri...pars** = *alii*; **Bocchum** = an ally
- 3 **administris** = army officers | of Jugurtha
- 4 **duceret** = considered
- 5 **praefectos** = officials
- 6 **in dies** = daily; **advorsum** = against
- 7 **popularium** = of his countrymen
- 8 **intenderat** = had directed his efforts
- 9 **Metellus** = a Roman general; **Numidae** =
- 10 Numidians
- 11 **aliquamdiu** = for some time
- 12 **aliquantio** = considerable
- 13 **ferme** = *ferē*
- 14 **tuta sunt** = protected (them)

21. In line 1, *amissis amicis* is best translated A) having killed his friends B) dismissed his friends
C) with his friends having been lost D) for his subservient friends
22. According to line 1, many of Jugurtha's friends A) had died of disease B) had tried to assassinate him
C) had been given dishonorable discharges D) had been slain by Jugurtha himself
23. In line 2, the reader learns that some friends A) fled because of fear B) were taken prisoner
C) deserted because they had not been paid D) attacked Jugurtha
24. In lines 2-4 (*cum...agitabat*), Jugurtha was hesitant to appoint new officers because A) he thought he could command by himself
B) no one was competent except the former officers C) the disloyalty of the former officers made him suspicious of the new candidates D) none of the new men understood his strategies
25. From lines 2-4, we can infer that Jugurtha was A) dull-witted B) hopeful C) doubtful D) confident
26. The Latin word *perfidia* in line 3 gives us the English derivative **perfidious** which means A) faithful B) treacherous
C) perfect D) incompetent
27. The word *illi* (line 4) refers to A) Jugurtha B) Bocchus C) the army officers D) former friends
28. The phrase *Itinera...mutare* (lines 5-6) reveals Jugurtha's A) courageous actions B) paranoia C) trusting nature D) rage
29. The words *modo...pergere* (line 6) tell us that Jugurtha sometimes would A) offer to conclude a truce
B) destroy everything in his path C) ambush the Romans in remote places D) keep to himself
30. In lines 6-7, what type of infinitives are *mutare, pergere, habere, and dubitare*? A) subjective B) historical C) objective
D) complementary
31. The best translation of *post paulo* (line 7) is A) a little later B) sometime before C) a long time afterwards
D) quite a bit before
32. In lines 7-8 (*dubitare...crederet*), Jugurtha A) was no longer trusted by his countrymen B) thought his countrymen were virtuous
C) distrusted his people's courage and loyalty D) did not doubt the strength and religious conviction of his people
33. In line 8 (*ita...erant*), we learn that A) Jugurtha tried to do all things at once B) the people did not help Jugurtha
C) things turned out as planned D) Jugurtha faced difficulty wherever he turned
34. The best translation of *inter eas moras* in line 9 is A) according to these customs B) among these delays
C) around these bushes D) amid such death
35. The arrival of Metellus' army in line 9 is A) unexpected B) a few days away C) long planned for D) eagerly awaited
36. From lines 9-10 (*Numidae...incipitur*), we learn that A) the enemy had the advantage B) the Numidians defected
C) the Numidians began the battle unprepared D) Jugurtha readied his army
37. In line 11, *affuit* comes from the verb A) *adesse* B) *adfari* C) *afferre* D) *abesse*
38. In lines 10-11 (*Qua...certatum*), we learn that the Numidian army continued to fight A) after the original attack failed
B) after they chased the Roman front line into the woods C) although Jugurtha encouraged them to retreat
D) in whatever part of the battle the king was
39. In lines 12-13 (*Romani...potiti*), the Romans captured A) the whole Numidian army B) many weapons and many men
C) many weapons and a few men D) a few weapons and many men
40. In lines 13-14 (*nam...tuta sunt*), the Numidians relied not so much on their skilled use of weapons as on A) their courage
B) their shrewdness in counter-attack C) their hand-to-hand combat D) their ability in running away

**2014 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM
ANSWER KEYS AND TRANSLATIONS**

Introduction to Latin

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. A | 9. C | 13. C | 17. A | 21. C | 25. B | 29. C | 33. B | 37. A |
| 2. D | 6. A | 10. A | 14. D | 18. A | 22. A | 26. C | 30. D | 34. A | 38. D |
| 3. C | 7. D | 11. B | 15. B | 19. B | 23. B | 27. D | 31. B | 35. C | 39. C |
| 4. D | 8. C | 12. B | 16. D | 20. C | 24. D | 28. A | 32. D | 36. A | 40. B |

"Look for my new stylus!" the mistress shouts. We were celebrating my birthday when my son gave the stylus to me. It was a gift. He gave me the stylus because I was learning to write so well." Then a slave exclaims, "Yesterday many women were in the theater. Were you carrying your stylus with you into the theater?" "Yes," the mistress replies. "I was sitting with friends. I was happy and was showing the stylus to my friends. Perhaps the stylus is in the theater!" The slaves hurry to the theater with the mistress. The mistress shows (her) seat to the slaves and they look around. The slaves find the stylus and give it to the mistress. "I thank you," Julia says. "I am never again carrying my stylus out of the house!"

Latin I

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 5. D | 9. C | 13. C | 17. D | 21. C | 25. A | 29. C | 33. A | 37. D |
| 2. B | 6. C | 10. A | 14. B | 18. B | 22. D | 26. B | 30. D | 34. A | 38. B |
| 3. A | 7. B | 11. D | 15. A | 19. B | 23. A | 27. A | 31. C | 35. D | 39. A |
| 4. B | 8. D | 12. A | 16. C | 20. B | 24. C | 28. D | 32. B or D | 36. A | 40. D |

Once there was a famous Roman, Cincinnatus by name. He had been a great leader in war, but afterwards he was a farmer and was caring for his fields with diligence. Alas! Fierce enemies were marching toward the city Rome. All the Romans were terrified, and senators sent messengers to Cincinnatus. The messengers arrived at his farmhouse, but Cincinnatus did not want to greet the messengers because he was not yet wearing a toga. After he put on a toga and greeted the messengers, they shouted, "Will you be our dictator? Give the Romans help!" Cincinnatus came to the city with the messengers and defeated the enemy in battle. After the victory, the senators asked him, will you still remain dictator?" Cincinnatus declared, "No! It is necessary for me to return to my farmhouse and to care for my fields. Good-bye!" Then Cincinnatus returned to his fields.

Latin II

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 5. C | 9. C | 13. D | 17. C | 21. B | 25. A | 29. D | 33. D | 37. B |
| 2. C | 6. C | 10. B | 14. A | 18. C | 22. A | 26. A | 30. C | 34. A | 38. B |
| 3. D | 7. A | 11. D | 15. B | 19. D | 23. B | 27. C | 31. B | 35. C | 39. C |
| 4. B | 8. A | 12. B | 16. D | 20. C | 24. B | 28. D | 32. D | 36. C | 40. A |

After the Second Punic War, it was written that both Hannibal and Scipio were by chance in Syria at the same time. Although they had been very bitter enemies, nevertheless at that time they used to converse often in a familiar manner. They were retelling many (and) wonderful things about war and about ancient virtues/courage. One day Scipio, while thinking about his victory at Zama, asked Hannibal, "Who is the best general of all?" Immediately Hannibal responded, "Alexander the Great." Then Scipio asked, "Whom do you put in second place?" "Pyrrhus, without a doubt," responded Hannibal. When Scipio asked a third name, Hannibal said his own (name). Scipio exclaimed with a laugh, "By Hercules! I defeated you!" Hannibal calmly responded, "It is true. But if I had defeated you, I would have placed my name above even Alexander's name!"

Latin III

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 5. C | 9. A | 13. D | 17. D | 21. A | 25. C | 29. A | 33. D | 37. C |
| 2. A | 6. B | 10. A | 14. C | 18. D | 22. D | 26. B | 30. D | 34. C | 38. D |
| 3. A | 7. C | 11. B | 15. D | 19. D | 23. B | 27. B | 31. B | 35. C | 39. B |
| 4. D | 8. D | 12. A | 16. D | 20. A | 24. A | 28. B | 32. D | 36. C | 40. B |

Often dogs point out men who have committed crimes. It is said that a certain master was killed at night, (a master) who had a dog with him. The body of the dead master was lying unburied in the street, and a crowd of people watching was near. The dog, standing near, he was grieving for his master. That man who had killed the master approached by chance (to) that crowd of bystanders, and later, as if crying, he was approaching (to) the funeral. Then the dog caught sight of the wicked man and became angry. When he had caught the wicked man with his teeth, he held him diligently. With the dog howling a sad song, everyone was moved into tears. Therefore the dog gave clear evidence, because he held only one man out of many and he did not let go.

Latin III-IV Prose

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 5. B | 9. B | 13. C | 17. A | 21. A | 25. B | 29. C | 33. D | 37. C |
| 2. D | 6. B | 10. A | 14. C | 18. D | 22. B | 26. C | 30. B | 34. B | 38. C |
| 3. B | 7. A | 11. A | 15. A | 19. C | 23. B | 27. D | 31. B | 35. D | 39. C |
| 4. C | 8. C | 12. B | 16. A | 20. A | 24. D | 28. C | 32. C | 36. B | 40. A |

It is written in chronicles that in the twenty-second year from the city having been founded (i.e., from the founding of Rome), the Roman people erected a marble column in the Roman Forum. After many years, in front of the column the people made an statue of Julius Caesar and wrote above his head the name of Julius, (a thing) which was done in his honor. Afterwards Julius Caesar himself received three signs about (his) death; for on the hundredth day before his death, lightning fell before (his) statue in the Forum and it destroyed the first letter on the name written above. In fact, on the night preceding the day of his death, the windows of his bedroom were opened with so great a sound and divine force that he thought his home would collapse. In fact, on the same day of his death when he went to the Capitolium, a letter concerning his imminent death was given to him; if he had read it immediately, he would have avoided death.

Latin III-IV Poetry

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 5. A | 9. C | 13. D | 17. B | 21. B | 25. A | 29. D | 33. B | 37. C |
| 2. B | 6. C | 10. B | 14. C | 18. B | 22. D | 26. A | 30. D | 34. B | 38. A |
| 3. D | 7. A | 11. B | 15. B | 19. A | 23. A | 27. B | 31. A | 35. A | 39. B |
| 4. D | 8. C | 12. A | 16. D | 20. D | 24. B | 28. D | 32. C | 36. B | 40. D |

Soon (Apollo) says, "O savior of the world from Alba Longa, Augustus, known (to be) greater than his Hectorean ancestors, conquer on the sea: the land is already yours: (my) bow serves you and all this weight from my shoulders favors (you). Free your country from fear, (your country) which now relying on you (as) a protector has placed its public prayers on your prow. The time is now, commit (your) ships! I, the approver of the opportunity, shall lead the Julian prows with a laurel-bearing hand." He (Apollo) had spoken, and he took the weight (contents) of his quiver onto his bow(s): after the bow(s) Caesar's spear was next. Rome conquers by the faith of Phoebus: the woman pays the penalty: broken scepters are carried through the Ionian waters. But father Caesar looks on with admiration from (his) Idalian star (comet): "I am a god; this is the pledge of our (my) blood."

Latin V-VI

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|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 5. C | 9. C | 13. C | 17. D | 21. C | 25. C | 29. D | 33. D | 37. A |
| 2. A | 6. A | 10. B | 14. C | 18. A | 22. D | 26. B | 30. B | 34. B | 38. D |
| 3. B | 7. D | 11. A | 15. D | 19. B | 23. A | 27. A | 31. A | 35. A | 39. C |
| 4. D | 8. B | 12. A | 16. D | 20. B | 24. C | 28. B | 32. C | 36. D | 40. D |

Poetry: And when he (Helenor) saw that he was standing among the middle of thousands of Turnus' (troops), Latin lines on this, Latin lines on that side, as a wild animal which, fenced in by the dense circle of hunters rages against the weapons and, not unaware, throws itself to death and with a leap is carried upon the spears, not otherwise does the youth about to die rush into the midst of the enemy and he moves toward where he sees the densest weapons. But by far better on his feet, Lycus amidst both the enemy and the weapons holds the walls in his escape and struggles to grasp the high tops of the walls with his hand and to reach the right hands of his comrades. Turnus having followed equally in his running and with his weapon, as a victor rebukes him with these words: "Did you hope that you could evade our hands, foolish one?" At the same time he grabs him hanging and pulls him back with a great part of the wall: just as when the armor bearer of Jupiter while seeking high places has snatched with its hooked feet either a hare or a swan with a white body...

Prose: At the same time Jugurtha, with his friends having been lost – he himself had slain the greater part of them, because of fear, some had fled to the Romans, others to King Bocchus – since war was not able to be waged without army officers and he considered it dangerous to test the faith of new men in so great treachery of old men, he was living (spending his days) in doubt and uncertain. Neither the situation nor plan or any of the men was pleasing enough to that one (Jugurtha). He changed his routes and his officials daily, sometimes he proceeded against the enemy, sometimes into the wilderness; often he placed hope in flight and a little later in arms, he was unsure whether to trust less the courage or the loyalty of his countrymen; thus wherever he had directed his efforts, matters were against (him). But among these delays Metellus unexpectedly shows himself with his army. The Numidians having been made ready and drawn up (in battle lines) by Jugurtha as time allowed, then the battle begins. In what part the king was present for the fight, they fought there for some time, all the rest of his soldiers at the first encounter were driven back and put to flight. The Romans took possession of a considerable number of standards and arms, (but) a few of the enemy; for in almost all of their battles, for the Numidians, their feet protected them more than their weapons.